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(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP90/01964 (22) International Filing Date: 13 November 1990 (13.11.90) (30) Priority data: 8925590.5 13 November 1989 (13.11.89) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): CENTRAL BLOOD LABORATORIES AUTHORITY [GB/GB]; The Crest, Dagger Lane, Elstree, Borehamwood, Hert- fordshire WD6 3AU (GB). (72) Inventor; and (75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only) : HUGHES-JONES, Ne- vin, Campbell [GB/GB]; 65 Orchard Road, Melbourn, Royston, Hertfordshire SG8 6BB (GB).		(74) Agents: HOLMES, Michael, John et al.; Frank B. Dehn & Co., Imperial House, 15-19 Kingsway, London WC2B 6UZ (GB). (81) Designated States: AT (European patent), AU, BE (Euro- pean patent), CA, CH (European patent), DE (Euro- pean patent), DK (European patent), ES (European pa- tent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), GR (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, KR, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (Euro- pean patent), US. Published <i>With international search report.</i>
(54) Title: MONOCLONAL ANTIBODIES <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;"> <p>The diagram illustrates the structure of a monoclonal antibody. It features a horizontal line representing the DNA sequence, with vertical tick marks indicating specific regions. Above the line, three regions are labeled OLIGO1, OLIGO2, and OLIGO3. Below the line, four regions are labeled FR1, FR2, FR3, and FR4. In the center, three regions are labeled CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3. To the right of the line, the text 'anti-D V_hCDNA sequence' is written.</p> </div> (57) Abstract <p>The present invention provides DNA sequences encoding complementarity determining regions of variable domains of human anti-RhD antibodies and their use in the production of recombinant chimaeric antibody molecules.</p>		

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Monoclonal Antibodies

5 This invention relates to novel monoclonal anti-RhD antibodies prepared by recombinant DNA methods.

 The Rhesus blood group system is a major antigenic constituent of the human red blood cell membrane; of this group, the RhD antigen is of particular clinical
10 importance in relation to isoimmune reactions. An Rh D-individual with anti-RhD who receives RhD+ blood is liable to suffer substantial red blood cell (RBC) destruction due to the RhD phenotype incompatibility, and thus blood of donors must routinely be classified as
15 RhD+ or RhD-. Anti RhD monoclonal antibodies (antiD Mabs) are capable of providing blood-typing reagents of high specificity and reliability.

 The RhD antigen is also responsible for haemolytic disease of the newborn (HDN). This condition arises in
20 newborn RhD+ infants of RhD- mothers previously sensitised to RhD antigen as a result of IgG anti-RhD antibodies crossing the placenta during pregnancy and causing foetal red blood cell (RBC) destruction. Sensitization of the RhD- mother to RhD antigen often
25 occurs during the birth of an earlier RhD+ child due to some foetal RBCs entering the maternal circulation and being recognised as foreign by the maternal immune system. To reduce the incidence of HDN, it is routine practice in the United Kingdom and many other countries
30 to give anti-RhD antibodies to RhD- mothers immediately after the birth of an RhD+ infant so that any RhD+ RBCs which may have entered the maternal circulation are rapidly removed.

 The search for the most effective anti D Mabs has
35 proved to be extremely time consuming, involving the isolation of B-lymphocytes from humans immunised against RhD, usually Rh-ve mothers who have given birth to Rh+ve

children. Such lymphocytes are subjected to EBV treatment to provide an immortalised cell-line directly or the EBV-treated cells are hybridised with suitable mouse myeloma cells to provide a hydridoma: The cell-
5 line or hybridoma may then be used to produce the anti-D Mab in the conventional way.

However, there are significant differences between anti-D Mabs in terms of their binding affinities for red cells, their ability to recognise D-variants such as D^u
10 and D^{vi}, and their ability to destroy target cells by phagocytosis or cell-mediated lysis. It is desirable, therefore, to have available a method of combining the favourable parameters of different anti-D Mabs or, indeed of combining the most favourable features of
15 selected anti-D Mabs with Mabs of quite different specificities which present particular advantages, in order to produce so-called chimaeric Mabs.

The concept of building chimaeric Mabs, has been described by Jones et al (Nature 321, 522-525 (1986))
20 and Riechmann et al (Nature 332, 323-327 (1988)). Three dimensional studies have shown that immunoglobulins comprise essentially constant regions common to most Mabs and terminally situated variable domains associated with antigen binding.

25 It has been shown that the variable domains consist of two β -sheets joined by a disulphide bridge with their hydrophobic faces in contact. Sequence comparisons among heavy- and light-chain variable domains (V_H and V_L respectively) have revealed that each of these domains
30 comprises three hypervariable domains or complementarity determining regions (CDRs) set in a framework of four relatively conserved regions, the framework regions (FRs). The CDRs are primarily responsible for the recognition of specific antigens. The structure of the
35 β -sheet framework is similar in different antibodies, as the packing together of V_L and V_H FRs is conserved and therefore the orientation of V_L with respect to V_H is

fixed.

Genes coding for a number of Mabs are now available and the sequences coding for the variable regions V_L and V_H have been determined. It is thus possible to replace the latter sequences by DNA coding for V_L and V_H from different Mabs and indeed to construct the latter by incorporating DNA coding for chosen CDRs into DNA coding for a standard set of FRs. It is thus possible to construct genes coding for chimeric anti-D Mabs having the CDRs from anti-D Mabs possessing particularly desirable specificities or other properties and framework and constant regions derived from Mabs having other desirable properties.

It is a prerequisite of such construction that the amino acid sequences of the CDR regions of the chosen anti-D Mabs and/or the genes coding for them, should be known. The specific CDR gene sequences can then be synthesised, conveniently by chemical synthesis of the appropriate oligonucleotides, and incorporated into DNA sequences coding for a standard set of FRs and the human (or other) constant region. Of course, the FRs may be identical with those of the Mab providing the constant region or, more conveniently, they may be a standard set of FRs which can be used generally in the synthesis of chimeric Mabs.

We have produced a number of anti-D Mabs of particular interest and have determined their amino acid sequences, thus making it possible for DNA sequences corresponding to their CDRs to be synthesised and incorporated into V_H and V_L sequences as described above. These may then be combined with DNA coding for the constant region to enable novel anti-D Mabs to be synthesised which may have lower, the same or higher binding ability.

Thus, according to one aspect we provide DNA sequences comprising oligonucleotides encoding CDR1, CDR2, and CDR3 regions of V_H and V_L domains of antibodies

against the human RhD antigen, and functional equivalents thereof. In particular, we have investigated and sequenced eleven Mabs, namely a) FOG-B, b) PAG-1, c) MAD-2, d) FOG-1, e) FOM-1, f) FOM-A, g) 5 BRAD-3, h) JAC-10, i) GAD-2, J) REG-A, K) HAM-B, whose heavy and light chain sequences are represented in figures 2-14, of the accompanying drawings, and which have both varied and particularly useful binding specificities. The figures 2 and 3 show the nucleotide 10 and amino acid sequences of the light chain variable domains of the Mabs FOG-B and PAG-1. Corresponding sequences for the heavy chain variable domains of these two Mabs are shown in figures 4 and 5, and sequences of the heavy chain variable domains of the Mabs MAD-2, 15 FOG-1, FOM-A, BRAD-3, JAC-10, GAD-2, REG-A and HAM-B are shown in figures 6-14.

Synthetic genes, for both heavy and light chains may be created by combining selected CDR 1, 2, and 3 regions, which may be selected from different antibody 20 molecules having varied binding specificities.

Thus according to a further aspect, we provide DNA molecules coding for the heavy or light chain fragments of a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof comprising CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 encoding oligonucleotides from 25 antibodies FOG-B, PAG-1, MAD-2, FOG-1, FOM-1, FOM-A, BRAD-3, JAC-10, GAD-2, REG-A and HAM-B as illustrated in figures 2-14.

In order to create functional genes, such oligonucleotides must be incorporated into a backbone 30 sequence such that when expressed, functional proteins result.

Thus according to a further aspect, we provide DNA molecules comprising a gene coding for the framework regions of a human antibody light or heavy chain having 35 inserted therein in the correct CDR region, oligonucleotides encoding CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 regions according to the present invention.

In the synthesis of a chimeric Mab in accordance with the invention, single stranded DNA coding for the V_H region of a chosen Mab (not necessarily an anti-D Mab) is incorporated in single stranded form into a vector capable of producing single stranded DNA, such as the M13 bacteriophage. Fig. 1 shows diagrammatically the structure of a single stranded V_H DNA including framework regions FR1 to FR4 with complementarity determining regions CDR1 to CDR3 of a Mab. These steps can be accomplished by conventional techniques such as those described in Riechmann et al (Nature, 332, 323-327, (1988)).

Three oligonucleotides may then be prepared corresponding to the CDR regions of the chosen anti-D Mab variable domain, eg the V_H region of FOG-B as shown in Fig. 4, and will include several nucleotides on either side of each CDR region to permit hybridisation with the framework regions FR1 to FR4 (see figure 1). The sequences of the latter will normally be substantially homologous with those of the anti-D Mab (e.g. FOG-B) but since the oligonucleotides will normally be synthesised chemically, hybridisation may be ensured by matching the overlapping nucleotides exactly to the FRs 1 to 4. It may also be beneficial to modify the oligonucleotides to express the CDRs more efficiently in the eventual host cells.

The three oligonucleotides, shown in Fig 1 as oligo 1 to oligo 3, may then be annealed to a single stranded V_H DNA in the M13 vector and used as primers to synthesise second strand DNA containing the anti-D V_H CDR sequences. This may be achieved conventionally using a suitable polymerase. Since the antibody specificity is determined solely by the three CDR regions, the actual V_H gene chosen for the framework template is immaterial. All that is required is that there is sufficient homology of the three chosen oligonucleotides with the template. This is ensured by appropriate design of the

terminal nucleotides of the synthetic oligonucleotide primers. Thus the second strand may contain sequences from substantially any human antibody heavy chain gene, so long as the resulting expressed protein possesses the desired binding parameters.

The double stranded M13 vector may then be used to transform a suitable host microorganism e.g. a conventional E. coli and one or more clones selected which contain the required anti-D V_H specificity. The correct clone may be identified by DNA sequencing.

The corresponding V_L DNA (e.g. for FOG-B) may be prepared in the same way.

The DNA coding for the V_H and V_L regions may then be excised from the above vectors and introduced into other vectors.

According to a further aspect, we provide DNA molecules being synthetic genes for chimaeric antibody, heavy or light chains when incorporated into vectors capable of expressing such antibody chains. Preferred vectors include mammalian expression vectors, such as pSV2gpt (heavy chains) and pSV2neo (light chains) containing DNA coding for the human constant region. Such vectors are readily available from a number of laboratories, or can readily be prepared by incorporating DNA coding for human constant region into known mammalian vectors.

The expression vectors so constructed may then be co-transfected into an appropriate cell-line e.g. a non-secreting IgG myeloma, for large scale production.

Thus according to a yet further aspect, the present invention provides each of the CDR polypeptides of the Mabs FOG-B, PAG-1, MAD-2, FOG-1, FOM-1, FOM-A, BRAD-3, JAC-10, GAD-2, REG-A and HAM-B shown in Figs. 2-14 of the accompanying drawings in single stranded or double stranded form in the absence of the constant and or framework regions of said Mabs.

According to a yet further aspect, the invention

provides chimaeric antibody heavy and light chains of the variable domains comprising CDR polypeptide sequences of the present invention.

Knowledge of the antibody sequences according to the invention enables new chimaeric anti-D antibody molecules to be prepared, having appropriately designed binding specificities. These antibodies may be used for both therapy and diagnosis using presently known techniques.

10 According to a yet further aspect, we provide anti-RhD reagents comprising at least one antibody molecule according to the invention.

According to a still yet further aspect, we provide pharmaceutical compositions for use in passive immunisation to prevent haemolytic disease of the newborn comprising an antibody of the present invention together with at least one pharmacologically acceptable carrier or diluent.

20 A sterile solution of such an antibody for human injection may be formulated in any physiologically acceptable aqueous medium, for example isotonic phosphate buffered saline or serum. Alternatively, the antibody may be supplied in a freeze-dried formulation ready for reconstitution prior to use.

25

EXAMPLE(1) Construction of Chimaeric Antibody Genes

5 Three oligonucleotide primers are synthesised using
an Applied Biosystems machine according to the
manufacturer's instructions and purified on an 8 M
Urea/polyacrylamide gel (Sanger & Coulson, Febs Lett.,
87, 107-110, 1978). The primers are designed to
10 comprise in their central regions sequences
complementary to the CDR1, CDR2 and CDR3 regions of the
anti-RhD antibody PAG-1 heavy chain gene, as identified
according to the criteria described by Kabat et al.
(Sequences of Proteins of Immunological Interest, US
15 Department of Health and Social Services, 1987).

 The central sequences are flanked at both their 5'
and 3' termini by sequences of 10 nucleotides which
hybridise to the termini of the corresponding framework
region sequences adjacent to the CDR sequence of the
20 heavy chain antibody gene NEWM (Poljack et al.,
Biochemistry 16, 3412-3420, 1977). The primers are then
hybridised to the derived NEWM single stranded DNA heavy
chain sequence in the M13 bacteriophage and the
complementary strand of the heavy chain variable region
25 extended using DNA polymerase (Neuberger et al., Nature
314, 268-270 (1985), Jones et al., Nature 321, 522-5
(1986)). The M13 vector also contains an appropriate
arrangement for ultimate expression, i.e. a leader
sequence, and unique HindIII and BamHI restriction
30 sites.

 A similar construct is prepared from
oligonucleotide primers homologous to the CDR regions of
the PAG-1 anti-RhD antibody light chain genes, and
utilising the M13 vector in which V_L and J_L regions of
35 the antibody gene PAV1 (Sun et al., Nucleic Acids
Research 13, 4921-4934, 1985) are cloned.

(2) Expression of Antibody Polypeptides

The cloned genes for the V_H domains are excised
5 using HindIII and BamHI and cloned into pSV2gpt
(Mulligan and Berg, PNAS 78, 2072-6, 1981). The cloned
light chain genes are similarly excised and cloned into
pSV2neo (Southern and Berg, J. Molec. Appl. Genetics 1
327-381, 1981). Sequences encoding IgG1 constant
10 regions are then inserted into the vectors (Riechmann et
al., Nature 312, 323-7, (1988). Both vectors are then
transfected by electroporation (Potter et al., PNAS 81,
7161-3, 1984) into the rat myeloma cell line
YO (YB2/3.0 AG, 20) (Galfre and Milstein, Methods in
15 Enzymology 73, 1-46, 1981) for antibody production.

CLAIMS

1. A DNA sequence comprising an oligonucleotide
encoding a CDR1, CDR2 and/or CDR3 region of a V_H or
5 V_L domain of an antibody against the human RhD
antigen, and functional equivalents thereof.
2. A DNA sequence as claimed in claim 1 encoding the
CDR1 region of a V_H domain selected from:
- 10
- AGTGGTGGTCTCTACTGGGGC;
AGTTCCTACTGGAGC;
GGTTACTACTGGAGC;
GTTTACTACTGGACC;
15 GGTTACTACTGGAAC;
GGTTACTACTGGAGC;
AGCTATGGCATGCAC;
AGTTACTGGATGCAC;
AGCTATGGCATGCAC;
20 AATTATGGCATGCAC; and
AGCTATGGCATGCAC,
- optionally with extended terminal regions.
- 25 3. A DNA sequence as claimed in claim 1 encoding the
CDR2 region of a V_H domain selected from:
- AGTATATTTTATAGTGGGAGCACCTACTACAATCCCTCCCTCAAGAGC;
TATATCTATTACAGTGGGAGCACCAACTACAACCCCTCCCTCAGGAGT;
30 GAAATCAATCATAGTGGGAAGGACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGACT;
GAAATCAATCATAGTGGAGGCGCCA ACTACAATCCGTCCCTCAAGAGT;
GAAATCATTCATAGTGGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGT;
GAAATCAGTCGTCGTGGGAAGCACCAACTACAACCCGTCCCTCAAGAGT;
CTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGTAATAAAGAATATGCAGACTTCGTGAAG
35 GGC;
CGTATTAATAGTTATGGAATTAGCACAAGTTACGCGAACTCCGTGAAG
GGC;

GTGATATGGTATGATGGAAGTAATAAGTACTATGCAGAGTCCGTGAAG
GGC;

GTTATATGGTATGATGGAAGTAATAAAACTATGCAGACTCCGTGAAG
GGC; and

5 GTTATTTGGTATGATGGAAGTAATAAATACTATGCAGACTCCGTGAAG
GGC,

optionally with extended terminal regions.

- 10 4. A DNA sequence as claimed in claim 1 encoding the
CDR3 region of a V_H domain selected from:

CCAGGCTATGGCGACACCTCGGTACGGAAGAGGGTTTGGGAATATGGAC
CTC;

15 GTTTTGGTTTCCCGTACCATTTCACAGTACTCCTATTACATGGACGTC;
GTTTGGTTTCCCGTACGATTTCACAGTACTCCTATTACATGGACGTC;
CTGTGGCTCGATGGACATGGGTACAAGTTTGACTAC;

GGCCGGTCCCGTTATAGTGTTACGGCTTCTACTCCGGCATGGACGTC;
GGCTTAGAACGTCCGATTAGGAACCAGCTGCTAAACCGTCTCGGTTAC

20 TACATGGACGTC;

GCCTTGGACTACATCTCCTTGGATTACGGTATGGACGTC;

GATAGTCCCAAATGAGGGCTGGAAGTATGTTTCGCTACTACTACATG
GACGTC;

GGAGAGCGCATAGCAGCTCGTCTCTTGTCGGGCGGGTACGGTATGGAC

25 GTC;

GTCGTTAGCAGCAACCGTACTCTCTAAGCTACTATTATTACTACATGGAC
GTC;

GAACGTACTACGATGTCTGGAGTGATCATTCCTCGCCGCTATTTTGAC
TAC; and

30 GAAGTTACTATGGTTCGGGGAGTTAGGCGTTACTACGGTATGGACGTC,

optionally with extended terminal regions.

5. A DNA sequence as claimed in claim 1 encoding the
35 CDR1 region of a V_L domain selected from:

TCCGGAACCAGCTCCAACATTGGGAATAATTATGTATCC;

GGGGGAAACAACATTGGGCGTAAAAGTGTGCAC; and
GGGGGAAACAACATTGGACGTAAAAGTGTGCAC,

optionally with extended terminal regions.

5

6. A DNA sequence as claimed in claim 1 encoding the CDR2 region of a V_L domain selected from:

GACAATAATAAGCGACCCTCA;
10 GGTGCTAGCGAGCGGCCCTCA; and
GGTGCTAGCGACCGGCCCTCA,

optionally with extended terminal regions.

15

7. A DNA sequence as claimed in claim 1 encoding the CDR3 region of a V_L domain selected from:

GCAACATGGGATAGCAGCCTGAGTGCTGTGGTG; and
20 CAGGTGTGGGATAGTAGTAGTGCTCATCCGGGGGTGGTA,

optionally with extended terminal regions.

8. A DNA sequence as claimed in any one of claims 2 to
25 7 wherein the said extended terminal regions hybridise with the terminal sequences of the framework regions of a human antibody heavy or light chain gene flanking the CDR region.

- 30 9. A DNA molecule for the synthesis of a synthetic gene coding for the heavy chain fragment of a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof comprising a CDR1 encoding oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 2, a CDR2 encoding oligonucleotide as claim in
35 claim 3 and a CDR3 oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 4.

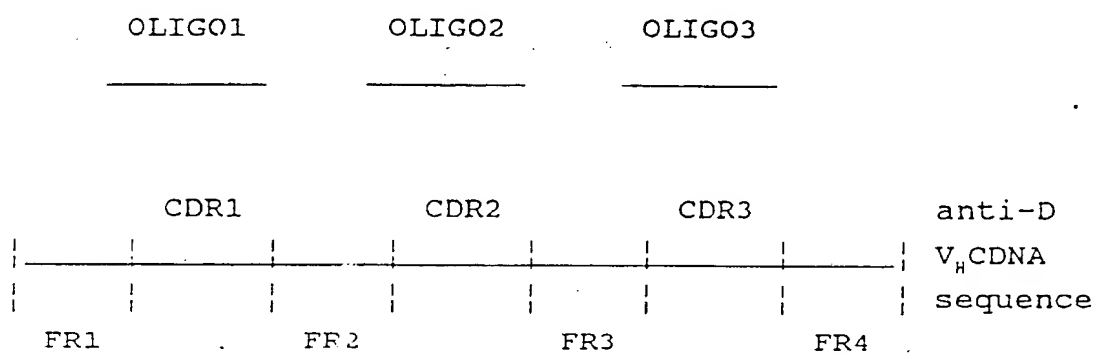
10. A DNA molecule for the synthesis of a synthetic gene coding for the light chain fragment of a monoclonal antibody or fragment thereof comprising a CDR1 encoding oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 5, a CDR2 encoding oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 6 and a CDR3 oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 7.
11. A DNA molecule comprising a gene coding for the framework region of a human antibody light or heavy chain having inserted therein for a heavy chain in the CDR1 position an oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 2, in the CDR2 position, an oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 3 and in the CDR3 position, an oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 4.
12. A DNA molecule comprising a gene coding for the framework region of a human antibody light or heavy chain having inserted therein for a light chain in the CDR1 position an oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 5, in the CDR2 position an oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 6 and in the CDR3 position an oligonucleotide as claimed in claim 7.
13. A DNA molecule as claimed in claim 11 or claim 12 when incorporated in a vector capable of expressing the said antibody heavy or light chain.
14. An expression vector as claimed in claim 13 which is replicable in mammalian cells.
15. A polypeptide sequence encoded by a CDR nucleotide sequence as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 7, and functional equivalents thereof.
16. A chimaeric antibody V_H or V_L chain or fragment thereof encoded by a DNA sequence as claimed

respectively in claim 11 or claim 12.

- 5 17. A chimaeric antibody molecule against the RhD antigen wherein the variable regions of the heavy and light chains comprise polypeptide sequences as claimed in claim 15.
- 10 18. An anti-RhD reagent comprising at least one antibody molecule as claimed in claim 17.
- 15 19. A pharmaceutical composition for use in passive immunisation to prevent haemolytic disease of the newborn comprising an antibody as claimed in claim 17 together with at least one pharmacologically acceptable carrier or diluent.
- 20 20. A method of Rh-typing wherein an antibody as claimed in claim 17 is employed.

FIG. 1

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4/14
FOG-B VH SEQUENCE

1	CAGCTGCGGCTGCAGGAGTGGGGCCAGGACTGGTGAGGCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCCTC	60
	G L R L O E S G F G L V K F S E T L S L	
61	ACCTGAGTGTCTCTGCTGGTCCGTCAGCAGTGGTGGTCTCTACGTGGGGCTGGGTCCGC	120
	T C S V S G S G S V S S G L Y W G W V R	
	-----CDR1-----	
121	CAGCCCCCAGGGAAGGGCTCGAATGGATTGGCAGTATATTTATAGTGGGGAGCACCTAC	180
	O P F G K G L E W I G S I F Y S G S T Y	
	-----CDR2-----	
181	TACATCCCTCCCTCAAGAGGCCGAGTCACCATATCCGTAGACACGTTGAAGAAATACCTC	240
	Y N F S L K S R V T I S V D T L K N N F	

241	TCCCTGAAGCTGAGTTCTGTGACCCGCCGAGAGACCGGCTGTTTATTACTGTACGAGGCCA	300
	S L K L S S V T A A D T A V Y C T R P	

301	GGCTATGGCGACACCTCGGTTACGGAGAGGGGTTTGGAGATATGGACCTCTGGGGCCCAAGGG	360
	G Y G D T S V R K R V W N M D L W G O G	
	-----CDR3-----	
361	ACCACGGTCACCGTCTCCCTCG	381
	T T V T V S S	

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MAD-2 VH SEQUENCE

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1  -----PCR primer-----C6CAG6GAC1GTTGAGGCCCTTC6GAG6ACCCCTGTCCCTC      60
   . . . . . A G L L K F S E T L S L

61  ACC1GCGCTG1CTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTG6AGCTG6GATCCGCGCAGCCT      120
   T C A V Y G G S F S Y Y W S W I R O P
                                     <-----CDR1----->

121 CCAG6GAGG6GCTG6AGTGGGATTTGGGGAATCAATCATAGTGGAGGACCACTACAAC      180
   P G K G L E W I G E I N H S G R T N Y N
                                     <-----CDR2----->

181 CCGTCCCTCAAGACTCGAGTCCACCATATCAGTAGACACGTCACAGAGACCAAGTTCCTCCCTG      240
   P S L K T R V T I S V D T S K N O F S L
                                     <----->

241 AAGCTGAGTTC1GTGACCGCCGCGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGACTGTGGCTC      300
   K L S S V T A A D T A V Y Y C A R L W L
                                     -----

301 GATGGACATGGGTACAAAGTTTGACTACTGGG6CCAGGGGAGCCCT-----PCR primer-----      360
   D G H G Y K F D Y W G O G T L . . . .
                                     <-----CDR3----->

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SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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FOG-1 VH SEQUENCE

1 CAGGTGCATCTACAGCAGTGGGGGCACAGGGCTGTGTGAGCCCTTCGGAGAGCCCTGTCCCTC 60
D V H L D O W G T G L L K P S E T L S L

61 ACCTGGCTGTCCCATGGTGGGTCCCTTCAATGTTTACTACTGGACCTGGATCCGGCAGGCC 120
T C A V H G G S F N V Y Y W T W I P Q P
-----CDR1-----

121 CCAGGAAAGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAAATCAATCATAGTGGAGGGCCCAACTACAAT 180
P G K A L E W I G E I N H S G G A N Y N
-----CDR2-----

181 CCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCCAGTCCACCATGTGAGGCAGACACGTCCTCCAGGACCACTTCTCCCTG 240
P S L K S R V T M S A D T S K N D F S L

241 AAGTGGACCTCTGTGACCGCCGGGACACGGCTGTGTTTATTGTGGAGAGGGCCGGTCC 300
K L T S V T A A D T A V F Y C A R G R S

301 CGTTATAGTGGTTACGGCTTCTACTCCGGCATGGACGTCCTGGGGCCCAAGGACCAAGGTC 360
R Y S G Y G F Y S G H D V W G P S T T Y
-----CDR3-----

361 ACCGTCCTCTCA 372
T V S S

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FOM-1 VH SEQUENCE

1 CAGGTGCAAGCTACAGCAGTGGGGGCGCAGGACTGTGAGAGCCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTC
 Q V Q L O O W G A G L L K P S E T L S L 60

61 ACCTGGGCTGTCTATGTTGGTGGTCCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGGCCAGCCCC
 T C A V Y G G S F S G Y Y W H W I R Q F 120
 -----CDR1-----

121 CCAGGGGAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGGAATCATTCATAGTGGAGCACCACCACTACAAAC
 P G K G L E W I G E I I H S G S T N Y N 180
 -----CDR2-----

181 CCGTCCCTCAAGAGTCCGAGTCCCATGTCAGTAGACACGTCCTCCAGAGCCAGTTCTCCCTG
 P S L K S R V T M S V D I S K H O F S L 240

241 AAGCTGAGGCTCTGTGACCGCGCGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGGGAGAGGCTTAGAA
 K L S S V T A A D T A V Y Y C A R G L E 300

301 CGTCCGATTAGGAACCAAGCTGTGAACCGTCTCGGTTACTACATGGAGCGTCTGGGGCAAA
 R F I R N Q L L N R L G Y Y N D V W G K 360
 -----CDR3-----

361 GGAGCCAGTGGTACCGTCTCCTCA 384
 G T T V T V S S

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FOM-A VH SEQUENCE

1 CAGGTGACGCTACAGTCAGTGGGGCGCAGGACTGTTGAAGCCTTCGGAGACCCCTGTCCTC
D V Q L Q Q W G A G L L K F S E T L S L 30

61 ACCTGGCGCTGCTATGGTGGGTCCTTCAGTGGTTACTACTGGAGCTGGATCCGCCAGCCCC
T C A V Y G G S F S G Y Y W S W I R D P 120
<-----CDR1----->

121 CCAGGGAGAGGGGCTGGAGTGGATTGGGGAGATCAGTCTGTGGGAGCACCACACTACAC
F G K G L E W I G E I S R R G S T N Y N 180
<-----CDR2----->

181 CCGTCCCTCAGAGAGTCGAGTCGCCATATCAGTAGACACGTCCAGGAGCAGTTCCTCCCTG
P S L K S R V A I S V D T S K N D F S L 240
----->

241 AAGGTGAGGTCCTGTGACCGCGCCGCGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGGAGAGCCTTGGAC
K V R S V T A A D T A V Y C A R A L D 300
----->

301 TACATCTCCTTGGATTACGGGTATGACGTCCTGGGGGCCAAGGGACCGGTACCGGTCTCC
Y I S L D Y G M D V W G O G T T Y T V S 360
-----CDR3----->

361 TCA 363
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no/14

BRAD-3 VH SEQUENCE

1 -----PCR primer-----GGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCTGGGAGGTTCTCTGAGACTC 50
 G G V V O F G R F L R L

61 TCCTGTCCAGCGTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGCTATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCT 120
 S C A A S G F T F S S Y G H H W V R O A
 <-----CDR1----->

121 CCAGGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCATTATATGGTATGATGGAGTAAATAGAAJAT 180
 F G K G L E W V A L I W Y D G S N K E Y
 <-----CDR2----->

181 GCAGACTTCGTGAAGGGCCGATTCCCATCTCCAGAGACAAATCCAGGAATACACTGTAT 240
 A D F V K G R F T I S R D N S K N T L Y
 ----->

241 CTGCAAAATGACACAACCCTGAGAGGCCGAGGACACCGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGACAGATAGT 300
 L O N N S L R A E D T A V Y Y C A T D S
 <----->

301 CCCAAATGAGGGCTGGAGAGTATGTTTCCCTACCTTACGATGACGCTGCGGCAAGGG 360
 F K H R A G S N F R Y Y H D V W G K G
 -----CDR3-----

361 ACCAC-----PCR primer----- 381
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SUBSTITUTE SHEET

11114
JAC-10 VH SEQUENCE

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1  -----PCR primer-----GGGAGGCTTAGTTGAGCCTGGGGGGGTCCTGAGACTC      60
   . . . . . G G L V G P G G S L R L

61  TCCTGTGACAGCCCTCTGGATTACACCTTCAGTTACTGGAIGCACTGGGTCCGCCAAGCT      120
   S C A A S G F T F S S Y W M H W V R O A
   <-----CDR1----->

121 CCAGGGGAAGGGGCTGGTGTGGGTCACGTTATTGATAGTTAAGCAATTAGCACAAAGTTAC      180
   F G K G L V W V S R I N S Y G I S T S Y
   <-----CDR2----->

191 GCGAACTCCGTGAAGGGCCGATTCCACCATCTCCAGAGAGACAACGCCAAGAAACACGCTGTAT      240
   A N S V K G R F T I S R D N A K N T L Y
   <----->

241 CTGCAATGACACTCTGAGAGCCCGAGGGACCGGCTGTATTACTGTGCAAGAGGAGAG      300
   L O M N T L R A E D T A V Y Y C A R G E
   <----->

301 CGCATAGCAGCTCCTCTCTTGTGCGGGCGGGTACGGGTATGACGTTCTGCGGGCCCAAGGGACCC      360
   R I A A R L L S G G Y G M D V W G O G T
   <-----CDR3----->

361 AC-----PCR primer----- 378
   . . . . .

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GAD-2 VH SEQUENCE

1 -----PCR primer-----GGGAGGGCGTGGTCCAGGCTGGGAGGGTCCCTGAGACTC 60
... G G G V V Q F G R S L R L

61 TCCGTGTCAGCGCTCTGGATTACCTTTAGTAGCTATGGCATGACATGGGTCCGCCAGGCT 120
S C A A S G F T F S S Y G N H W V R Q A
-----CDR1----->

121 CCAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTGATATGGTATGATGGAGTAAATAGTACTAT 180
F G K G L E W V A V I W Y D G S N K Y Y
-----CDR2----->

181 GCAGAGTCCGTGAGGGGCCGATTCACCAATCTCCAGAGGCTATTCCAGAGACAGGCTGTAT 240
A E S V K G R F T I S R D N S K N T L Y
----->

241 CTGCAAAATGACAGGCCCTGAGAGGCCGAGGACACGGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGGGAGAGTCGTT 300
L O M N S L R A E D T A V Y Y C A R V V
----->

301 AGCAGGCAACCGGCTACTCTCAAGCTACTATTATTACTACATGGACGCTCTGGGCGCAAGGG 360
S S N R Y S L S Y Y Y Y Y H D V W G K G
-----CDR3----->

361 ACCAC-----PCR primer----- 381
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SUBSTITUTE SHEET

13/14
REG-A VH SEQUENCE

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1  -----PCR primer-----GGGAGGCGTGGTCCAGCCCTGGGAGGTCCTCTGAGACTC  60
   . . . . . G G V V Q P S R S L R L

61  TCGTGTGACAGCGCTCTGGATTACGCTTCATTAATTATGCGCATGCACTGGGTCCGCCAGGCT  120
   S C A A S G F T F N N Y G N H W V R Q A
   -----CDR1----->

121  CCAGGCCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCGGTTATATGATGGAAGTAATAAAGACTAT  180
   P G K G L E W V A V I W Y D G S N K N Y
   -----CDR2----->

181  GCAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCGGATTACCAATCTCCAGAGACAATTCGAAGACACGCTGTAT  240
   A D S V K G R F T I S R D N S K N T L Y
   ----->

241  CTGCAAAATGAACAAGCCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGCGTGTGTATTACTGTGCGGAGAGACG  300
   L O M N S L R A E D T G V Y Y C A R E R
   -----<-----

301  ACTACGATGTCTGAGATGATCATTCCTCGCCGATTTTGGACTACTGGGCGCCAGGGGAACC  360
   T T M S G V I I P R R Y F D Y W G Q G T
   -----CDR3----->

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361 CG-----PCR primer----- 378

SUBSTITUTE SHEET

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HAM-B VH SEQUENCE

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1  -----PCR primer-----666RGGG1GGTCCAGGCTGGGAGGTCCTGAGACTC
   . . . . . 6 G V V O F G R S L R L
61 TCCTGTGACAGCGTCTGGATTACCTTCAGTAGGTATGGCATGCACTGGGTCCGGCCAGGCT
   S C A A S G F . F S S Y G M H W V R O A
   <-----CDR1----->
121 CCAAGGCAAGGGGCTGGAGTGGGTGGCAGTTATTGGTATGATGGAGTAATAATACTAT
   F G K G L E W V A V I W Y D G S N K Y Y
   <-----CDR2----->
181 GCAGACTCCGTGAAGGGCGGATTACCCATCTCCAGAGACAATTCCAGAGACACGCTGTAT
   A D S V K G R F T I S R D N S K N T L Y
   ----->
241 CTGCAAAATGACAGCCCTGAGAGCCGAGGACACGGCTGTGTATTACTGTGCGAGAGAGGTT
   L O M N S L R A E D T A V Y Y C A R E V
   <----->
301 ACTATGGTTCCGGGAGTTAGGCGTTACTACGGTATGGACGTCTGTGGGGCCCGAGGGACCCAC-
   T N V R G V R R Y Y G M D V W G F G T .
   -----CDR3----->
361 --PCR primer--- 375
   . . . . .

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 90/01964

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC C 12 N 15/13		
IPC ⁵ : C 07 K 15/28, C 12 P 21/08, A 61 K 39/395, G 01 N 33/80		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched ?		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC ⁵	C 12 N, C 12 P, C 07 K	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT *		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	GB, A, 2189506 (CENTRAL BLOOD LABORATORIES AUTHORITY) 28 October 1987 see the whole document	15-20
Y	---	1-14
Y	EP, A, 0239400 (G.P. WINTER) 30 September 1987 see the whole document, especially page 31	1-14
A	Clinical Chemistry, volume 34, no. 9, September 1988, S.L. Morrison et al.: "Production and characterization of genetically engineered antibody molecules", pages 1668-1675 see the whole document	1-14
	---	./.
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁰</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"Δ" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
5th February 1991	27 FEB 1991	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorised Officer	
EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE	MISS T. FAZELAAR	

III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)

Category *	Citation of Document, " with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No.
A	Bio Essays, volume 8, no. 2, February/ March 1988, M. Verhoeyen et al.: "Engineering of antibodies", pages 74-78 see the whole document -----	1-14

ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.

EP 9001964

SA 41668

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the European Patent Office EDP file on 22/02/91. The European Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
GB-A- 2189506	28-10-87	AU-A- 7196387	29-10-87
		BE-A- 1001517	21-11-89
		EP-A- 0251440	07-01-88
		FR-A- 2601963	29-01-88
		JP-A- 63044881	25-02-88
		LU-A- 86855	07-12-87
EP-A- 0239400	30-09-87	GB-A, B 2188638	07-10-87
		JP-A- 62296890	24-12-87

